THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1771. THE NUMBER 267.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

From the Public Advertiser, *April* 22.

LETTER of JUNIUS.

TO write for profit without taxing the preſs;—to write for fame and to be unknown;—to ſupport the intrigues of faction and to be diſowned, as a dangerous auxiliary, by every party in the kingdom, are contradictions, which the Miniſter muſt reconcile, before I forfeit my credit with the public. I may quit the ſervice, but it would be absurd to ſuſpect me of deſertion. The reputation of theſe papers is an honourable pledge for my attachment to the people. To ſacrifice a reſpected character, and to renounce the eſteem of ſociety, requires more than Mr. Wedderburn's reſolution; and though, in him, it was rather a profeſſion than a deſertion of his principles [I ſpeak tenderly of this Gentleman, for when treachery is in queſtion, I think we ſhould make allowances for a Scotchman] yet we have ſeen him in the Houſe of Commons overwhelmed with confuſion, and almoſt bereft of his faculties.—But in truth, Sir, I have left no room for an accommodation with the piety of St. James's. My offences are not to be redeemed by recantation or repentance. On one ſide, our warmeſt patriots would diſclaim me as a burthen to their honeſt ambition. On the other, the vileſt proſtitution, if *Junius* could deſcend to it, would loſe its natural merit and influence in the Cabinet, and treachery be no longer a recommendation to the Royal favour.

The perſons, who, till within theſe few years, have been moſt diſtinguiſhed by their zeal for high church and prerogative, are now, it ſeems, the great aſſertors of the privileges of the Houſe of Commons. This ſudden alteration of their ſentiments or language carries with it a ſuſpicious appearance. When I hear the undefined privileges of the popular branch of the legiſlature exalted by tories and jacobites, at the expence of thoſe ſtrict rights, which are known to the ſubject and limited by the laws, I cannot but ſuſpect, that ſome miſchievous ſcheme is in agitation, to deſtroy both law and privilege, by oppoſing them to each other. They who have uniformly denied the power of the whole legiſlature to alter the deſcent of the Crown, and whoſe anceſtors, in rebellion againſt his Majeſty's family, have defended that doctrine at the hazard of their lives, now tell us that privilege of Parliament is the only rule of right, and the chief ſecurity of the public liberty.—I fear, Sir, that, while forms remain, there has been ſome material change in the ſubſtance of our conſtitution. The opinions of theſe men were too abſurd to be ſo eaſily renounced. Liberal minds are open to conviction.—Liberal doctrines are capable of improvement.—There are proſelytes from atheiſm, but none from ſuperſtition.—If their preſent profeſſions were ſincere, I think they could not but be highly offended at ſeeing a queſtion, concerning parliamentary privilege, unneceſſarily ſtarted at a ſeaſon ſo unfavourable to the Houſe of Commons, and by ſo very mean and inſignificant a perſon as the minor *Onſlow*. They knew that the preſent Houſe of Commons, having commenced hoſtilities with the people, and degraded the authority of the laws by their own example, were likely enough to be reſiſted, *per fas et nefas*. If they were really friends to privilege, they would have thought the queſtion of right too dangerous to be hazarded at this ſeaſon, and, without the formality of a convention, would have left it undecided.

I have been ſilent hitherto, though not from that ſhameful indifference about the intereſts of ſociety, which too many of us profeſs, and call moderation. I confeſs, Sir, that I felt the prejudices of my education, in favour of a Houſe of Commons, ſtill hanging about me. I thought that a queſtion, between law and privilege, could never be brought to a formal deciſion, without inconvenience to the public ſervice, or a manifeſt diminution of legal liberty, and ought therefore to be carefully avoided: And when I ſaw that the violence of the Houſe of Commons had carried them too far to retreat, I determined not to deliver a haſty opinion upon a matter of ſo much delicacy and importance.

The ſtate of things is much altered in this country, ſince it was neceſſary to protect our Repreſentatives againſt the direct power of the Crown. We have nothing to apprehend from prerogative, but every thing from undue influence. Formerly it was the intereſt of the people, that the privileges of Parliament ſhould be left unlimited and undefined. At preſent it is not only their intereſt, but I hold it to be eſſentially neceſſary to the preſervation of the conſtitution, that the privileges of Parliament ſhould be ſtrictly aſcertained, and be confined within the narroweſt bounds the nature of their inſtitution will admit of. Upon the ſame principle, on which I would have reſiſted prerogative in the laſt century, I now reſiſt privilege. It is indifferent to me, whether the Crown, by its own immediate act, impoſes new, and diſpenſes with old laws, or whether the ſame arbitrary power produces the ſame effects through the medium of the Houſe of Commons. We truſted our Repreſentatives with privileges for their own defence and ours. We cannot hinder their deſertion, but we can prevent their carrying over their arms to the ſervice of the enemy.—It will be ſaid, that I begin with endeavouring to reduce the argument concerning privilege to a mere queſtion of convenience;—that I deny at one moment what I would allow at another; and that to reſiſt the power of a proſtituted Houſe of Commons may eſtabliſh a precedent injurious to all future Parliaments.—To this I anſwer generally, that human affairs are in no inſtance governed by ſtrict, poſitive right. If change of circumſtances were to have no weight in directing our conduct and opinions, the mutual intercourſe of mankind would be nothing more than a contention between poſitive and equitable right. Society would be a ſtate of war, and law itſelf would be injuſtice. On this general ground, it is highly reaſonable that the degree of our ſubmiſſion to privileges, which have never been defined by any poſitive law, ſhould be conſidered as a queſtion of convenience, and proportioned to the confidence we repoſe in the integrity of our Repreſentatives. As to the injury we may do to any future and more reſpectable Houſe of Commons, I own I am not now ſanguine enough to expect a more plentiful harveſt of parliamentary virtue in one year than another. Our political climate is ſeverely altered; and without dwelling upon the depravity of modern times, I think no reaſonable man will expect that, as human nature is conſtituted, the enormous influence of the Crown ſhould ceaſe to prevail over the virtue of individuals. The miſchief lies too deep to be cured by any remedy, leſs than ſome great convulſion, which may either carry back the conſtitution to its original principles, or utterly deſtroy it. I do not doubt that, in the firſt ſeſſion after the next election, ſome popular meaſures may be adopted. The preſent Houſe of Commons have injured themſelves by a too early and public profeſſion of their principles; and if a ſtrain of proſtitution, which had no example, were within the reach of emulation, it might be imprudent to hazard the experiment too, ſoon. But after all, Sir, it is very immaterial whether a Houſe of Commons ſhall preſerve their virtue for a week, a month, or a year. The influence, which makes a ſeptennial Parliament dependent upon the pleaſure of the Crown, has a permanent operation, and cannot fail of ſucceſs.—My premiſes, I know will be denied in argument, but every man's conſcience tells him they are true. It remains then to be conſidered, whether it be for the intereſt of the people that privilege of Parliament (which, in reſpect to the purpoſes, for which it has hitherto been acquieſced under, is merely nominal) ſhould be contracted within ſome certain limits, or whether the ſubject ſhall be left at the mercy of a power, arbitrary upon the face of it, and notoriouſly under the direction of the Crown.

I do not mean to decline the queſtion of *right*. On the contrary, Sir, I join iſſue with the advocates for privilege and affirm, that, "excepting the caſes, wherein the Houſe of Commons are a Court of Judicature [to which, from the nature of their office, a coercive power muſt belong] and excepting ſuch contempts as immediately interrupt their proceedings, they have no legal authority to impriſon any man for any ſuppoſed violation of privilege whatſoever."—It is not pretended that privilege, as now claimed, has ever been defined or confirmed by ſtatute; neither can it be ſaid with any colour of truth, to be a part of the common law of England, which had grown into preſcription, long before we knew any thing of the exiſtence of a Houſe of Commons. As for the law of Parliament it is only another name for the privilege in queſtion; and ſince the power of creating new privileges has been formally renounced by both Houſes,—ſince there is no code, in which we can ſtudy the law of Parliament, we have but one way left to make ourſelves acquainted with it;—that is, to compare the nature of the inſtitution of a Houſe of Commons with the facts upon record. To eſtabliſh a claim of privilege in either Houſe, and to diſtinguiſh original right from an uſurpation, it muſt appear that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the performance of the duty they are employed in, and alſo that it has been uniformly allowed. From the firſt part of this deſcription it follows clearly, that whatever privilege does of right belong to the preſent Houſe of Commons, did equally belong to the firſt Aſſembly of their predeceſſors, was as completely veſted in them, and might have been exerciſed in the ſame extent. From the ſecond we muſt infer that privileges, which, for ſeveral centuries, were not only never allowed, but never even claimed by the Houſe of Commons, muſt be founded upon uſurpation. The conſtitutional duties of a Houſe of Commons are not very complicated nor myſterious. They are to propoſe or aſſent to wholeſome laws for the benefit of the nation. They are to grant the neceſſary aids to the King;—petition for the redreſs of grievances, and proſecute treaſon or high crimes againſt the ſtate. If unlimited privilege be neceſſary to the performance of theſe duties, we have reaſon to conclude that, for many centuries after the inſtitution of the Houſe of Commons, they were never performed. I am not bound to prove a negative, but I appeal to the Engliſh hiſtory when I affirm that, with the exceptions already ſtated (which yet I might ſafely relinquiſh) there is no precedent, from the year 1265 to the death of Queen Elizabeth, of the Houſe of Commons having impriſoned any man (not a member of their Houſe) for contempt or breach of privilege. In the moſt flagrant caſes, and when their acknowledged privileges were moſt groſsly violated, the *poor Commons*, as they then ſtiled themſelves, never took the power of puniſhment into their own hands. They either ſought redreſs by petition to the King, or, what is more remarkable, applied for juſtice to the Houſe of Lords; and when ſatisfaction was denied them or delayed, their only remedy was to refuſe proceeding upon the King's buſineſs. So little conception had our anceſtors of the monſtrous doctrines, now maintained concerning privilege, that, in the reign of Elizabeth, even liberty of ſpeech, the vital principle of a deliberative Aſſembly, was reſtrained by the Queen's authority, to a ſimple *aye* or *no*, and this reſtriction, though impoſed upon three ſucceſſive Parliaments*, was never once diſputed by the Houſe of Commons.

I know there are many precedents of arbitrary commitments for contempt; but, beſides that they are of too modern a date to warrant a preſumption that ſuch a power was originally veſted in the Houſe of Commons, —*fact* alone does not conſtitute *right*. If it does, general warrants were lawful.—An ordinance of the two Houſes has a force equal to law; and the criminal juriſdiction aſſumed by the Commons in 1621, in the caſe of Edward Loyd, is a good precedent, to warrant the like proceedings againſt any man, who ſhall unadviſedly mention the folly of a King, or the ambition of a Princeſs.—The truth is, Sir, that the greateſt and moſt exceptionable part of the privileges now contended for, were introduced and aſſerted by a Houſe of Commons which aboliſhed both Monarchy and Peerage, and whoſe proceedings, although they ended in one glorious act of ſubſtantial juſtice, could no way be reconciled to the forms of the conſtitution. Their ſucceſſors profited by the example, and confirmed their power by making a moderate or a popular uſe of it. Thus it grew by degrees, from a notorious innovation at one period, to be tacitly admitted as the privilege of Parliament at another.

If however it could be proved, from conſiderations of neceſſity or convenience, that an unlimited power of commitment ought to be truſted to the Houſe of Commons, and that *in fact* they have exerciſed it without oppoſition, ſtill, in contemplation of law, the preſumption is ſtrongly againſt them. It is a leading maxim of the laws of England (and, without it, all laws are nugatory) that there is no right without a remedy, nor any legal power without a legal courſe to carry it into effect. Let the power, now in queſtion, be tried by this rule. The Speaker iſſues his warrant of attachment. The party attached either reſiſts force with force, or appeals to a Magiſtrate, who declares the warrant illegal, and diſcharges the priſoner. Does the law provide no legal means for inforcing a legal warrant? Is there no regular proceeding pointed out in our law books to aſſert and vindicate the authority of ſo high a court as the Houſe of Commons? The queſtion is anſwered directly by the fact. Their unlawful commands are reſiſted, and they have no remedy. The impriſonment of their own members is revenge indeed, but it is no aſſertion of the privilege they contend for. Their whole proceeding ſtops, and there they ſtand, aſhamed to retreat, and unable to advance. Sir, theſe ignorant men ſhould be informed that the execution of the laws of England is not left in this uncertain, defenceleſs condition. If the proceſs of the courts of Weſtminſter-Hall be reſiſted, they have a direct courſe, ſufficient to inforce ſubmiſſion. The court of King's Bench commands the ſheriff to raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatûs*. The courts of chancery and exchequer iſſue a *writ of rebellion*, which muſt alſo be ſupported, if neceſſary by the power of the county. To whom will our honeſt Repreſentatives direct *their* writ of rebellion? The guards, I doubt not, are willing enough to be employed, but they know nothing of the doctrine of writs, and may think it neceſſary to wait for a letter from Lord Barrington.

It may now be objected to me, that my arguments prove too much; for that certainly there may be inſtances of contempt and inſult to the Houſe of Commons, which do not fall within my own exceptions, yet, in regard to the dignity of the Houſe, ought not to paſs unpuniſhed. Be it ſo. The courts of criminal juriſdiction are open to proſecutions, which the Attorney General may commence by information or indictment. A libel, tending to aſperſe or vilify the Houſe of Commons, or any of their members, may be as ſeverely puniſhed in the court of King's Bench, as a libel upon the King. Mr. De Grey thought ſo, when he drew up the information upon my letter to his Majeſty, or he had no meaning in charging it to be a ſcandalous libel upon the Houſe of Commons. In *my* opinion they would conſult their real dignity much better, by appealing to the laws when they are offended, than by violating the firſt principle of natural juſtice, which forbids us to be judges, when we are parties to the cauſe.

I do not mean to purſue them through the remainder of their proceedings. In their firſt reſolutions, it is poſſible they might have been deceived by ill conſidered precedents. For the reſt, there is no colour of palliation or excuſe. They have adviſed the King to reſume a power of diſpenſing with the laws by Royal proclamation; and Kings we ſee are ready enough to follow ſuch advice. By mere violence, and without the ſhadow of right, they have expunged the record of a judicial proceeding. Nothing remained, but to attribute to their own vote a power of ſtopping the whole diſtribution of criminal and civil juſtice.

The public virtues of the Chief Magiſtrate have long ſince ceaſed to be in queſtion. But it is ſaid that he has

* In the years 1593—1597—and 1601.

private good qualities, and I myself have been ready to acknowledge them. They are now brought to the teſt. If he loves his people, he will diſſolve a Parliament, which they can never confide in or reſpect. If he has any regard for his own honour, he will diſdain to be any longer connected with ſuch abandoned proſtitution. But if it were conceiveable, that a King of this country had loſt all ſenſe of perſonal honour, and all concern for the welfare of his ſubjects, I confeſs, Sir, I ſhould be contented to renounce the forms of the conſtitution once more, if there were no other way to obtain ſubſtantial juſtice for the people. JUNIUS.

LONDON, *April* 20.

YESTERDAY many people attended in Weſtminſter-Hall, expecting the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver would have been brought before the court of Common Pleas.

We can aſſure the public that Monday morning, ten o'clock, is fixed for the Lord Mayor and Mr Alderman Oliver being brought up to the court of Common Pleas, by *habeas corpus*

A report goes that the Crown lawyers are employed to ſecure a legal acquittal of the meſſenger of a great Aſſembly, rather than puſh the mode of privilege any farther, as the people ſeem reſolved not to ſwallow any draughts that are hurtful to the conſtitution.

Notwithſtanding the great veneration the patriots let the world ſee they have for one another, we are well aſſured that if Mr. Wilkes perſiſts in ſtanding Sheriff for the year enſuing Mr. Alderman Oliver is determined to decline.

A noble law Lord, whoſe patriotic principles are well known to a *quondam* noble Duke not long ſince premier, were obſerved, on Wedneſday, in the upper room of the Robinhood ſociety, extremely polite and complaiſant to each other, during the whole time of hearing counſel on the Dereham yard embankment; from which, and ſeveral other anecdotes lately tranſpired, it is confidently reported both his Grace and the noble patriot will ſoon occupy two important departments in the ſtate.

Yeſterday, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the Tower ward, preceded by their Bedale with the mace, waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, in the Tower, with the following addreſs.

To the Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, *Eſquire, Lord Mayor of the city of London.*

The addreſs of the Deputy, Common Council, and inhabitants of the Ward of Tower.

My Lord,

Deeply affected at the violence offered to the laws of our country, and the rights and privileges of every Engliſhman, and to the citizens of this metropolis in particular, by the impriſonment of your Lordſhip for having faithfully diſcharged the duties of your high office, we think it our indiſpenſable duty to aſſure your Lordſhip of our moſt ſure attachment and ſupport.

With the utmoſt concern, we have obſerved the [illegible] of this kingdom become inſtruments, in the hands of a corrupt and deſpotic adminiſtration, to deprive the ſubject their moſt ſacred rights; yet we [illegible] the ſpirit of liberty, the attachment to the laws and the form of our conſtitution, as ſettled at the [illegible], which have ever diſtinguiſhed the city of London, glows full in our breaſts with undiminiſhed [illegible].

We are therefore determined, to the utmoſt of our [illegible] againſt every invaſion of our rights, from whatever quarter it may come.

In expreſſing theſe ſentiments, we return you, my Lord, our warmeſt thanks for your ſpirited, legal, and conſtitutional conduct in ſupport of the privileges of the people, both as Magiſtrate and Chief Magiſtrate of this great city.

By order of the inhabitants.

J. MORGAN, C. W.

To which his Lordſhip returned the following anſwer.

Gentlemen of the Ward of Tower,

"The teſtimony of my own conſcience, joined to the [illegible] approbation of the citizens of London, gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction; and I feel myſelf ſufficiently [illegible] in the exerciſe of my duty by theſe public [illegible] of your eſteem. Had I in the leaſt deviated from that line of integrity which my ſituation, as your Chief Magiſtrate, requires, I ſhould think myſelf unworthy of the honours which you, and your fellow citizens, have conferred upon me; but I flatter myſelf my conduct will be conſiſtent and uniform. I have no views but the proſperity of my country, which I ſhall always endeavour to promote to the beſt of my abilities, and am perſuaded that in the proſecution of theſe ends I ſhall always have the continuance of your protection and ſupport."

To Richard Oliver, *Eſquire, Alderman of the city of London.*

"The addreſs of the Deputy, Common-Council, and inhabitants of the Ward of Tower.

SIR,

"When the violent reſolutions of one branch of the legiſlature are ſet up in oppoſition to the *general rights* of an Engliſhman, and the peculiar privileges of a citizen, and when our Magiſtrates are ſentenced to cloſe impriſonment for acting agreeably to the *eſtabliſhed law* of the land and the ſolemn obligation of an *oath*, every generous manly boſom muſt *glow* with indignation. At ſuch a juncture *neutrality* becomes mean, daſtardly, and criminal.

"The liberties of this country never received a deeper ſtab than when you, Sir, was committed to this priſon, for refuſing to *violate* divine and human laws. By this and various other illegal acts of the Repreſentives of the people, they have *baſely* betrayed their truſt, and rendered themſelves *unworthy* of future confidence.

"Thus oppreſſed by a *wicked* adminiſtration, and deſerted by a *corrupt majority* of the Houſe of Commons, our laſt reſource is the *virtue* of the *people*.

"Animated with theſe ſentiments, the inhabitants of the Ward of Tower, cannot but expreſs their entire approbation of *your* conduct, both as a Magiſtrate and a Senator, and aſſure *you* of their firm and ſteady ſupport."

Mr. Alderman Oliver's *anſwer.*

Gentlemen of the Ward of Tower,

"The honour I receive by your teſtimony of approbation is more than a ſufficient reward for my conduct on a recent occaſion, as without applauſe the effect of integrity is its *own* recompence.

"I think, with *you*, in ſuch times as theſe, that neutrality is a deſertion of duty. I believe it neceſſary to prove myſelf an honeſt Magiſtrate, and a faithful Repreſentative of London, when called upon to exerciſe juſtice, and to manifeſt my principles. Could I make you every proper return for the favours you now beſtow on me, none could be ſo agreeable to you as the aſſurance, which I requeſt you to accept, that I will not fail in the conſcientious diſcharge of my truſts, both as your Magiſtrate and your Repreſentative.

"From the *virtue* of the people of this country, I have the warmeſt hopes of ſuch ſupport as will not fail to procure the ableſt defenders of the cauſe of the people, while *I* can offer the moſt honeſt endeavours for redreſſing their grievances."

To the Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, *Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London.*

The reſpectful addreſs of the inhabitants of the Ward of Cheap.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

"While we reflect on the numerous and important duties of the Chief Magiſtrate of this city, reſpecting the laws of civil government, the peace of its inhabitants, the diſpenſing of public juſtice, the benefit of commerce, and the guardian care of the rights, liberty, and charters of this city, which demand a daily exertion of the moſt powers and abilities of the moſt able Magiſtrate; and at the ſame time conſider them in their momentous conſequences, as greatly interrupted, if not wholly ſuſpended, while the perſon of your Lordſhip, our preſent worthy Chief Magiſtrate, is impriſoned in the Tower, we cannot, as good citizens, but be ſenſibly affected by ſo alarming a procedure.

"Permit us, therefore, the inhabitants of the Ward of Cheap, to approach your Lordſhip in your preſent confinement, and to expreſs our emotions at this unprecedented merit; and at the ſame time to join the general voice, and mingle with the ſeveral Wards of this city in preſenting our moſt affectionate and grateful acknowledgments of your inflexible and manly defence of the rights and charters of this city: Our anceſtors contended for theſe bleſſings, and we enjoy them, and well knowing their value, are reſolved not to let them periſh in our hands, but to tranſmit them inviolate to poſterity.

"We remark with veneration, your religious obſervance of the ſacred and comprehenſive oath of your office, your firm reſolution, and chearful, voluntary ſurrender, as a willing ſacrifice of your perſonal liberty and domeſtic comforts, rather than yield to the leaſt violation, and thereby riſk the ſafety even of one citizen; the purity of ſuch conduct (your enemies being judges) while it deſerves a nation's thanks, reflects an honour on your character, and ſhed a laſting luſtre on the higheſt office in the city.

"While we thus meditate on your ſituation and your Lordſhip's conduct, we cannot but with a degree of pleaſure obſerve the emulation that ſpread through every part of this city, and is daily confirmed by the inceſſant acknowledgments of regard and gratitude, that are made before you, nor are theſe pleaſing duties confined to the citizens of London only; the nation ſhares the affection, and joins us in reſpectful addreſſes to your Lordſhip; we therefore preſume to hope for an happy and glorious iſſue of this great event."

Signed,

JAMES PEARSON, Chairman.

To which addreſs his Lordſhip made this anſwer.

Gentlemen of the Ward of Cheap,

"It gives me the greateſt pleaſure to find that my conduct has merited the applauſe of my fellow citizens, in the defence of whoſe rights I have endeavoured to fulfil the truſt of an honeſt and impartial Magiſtrate; and whilſt I receive the repeated approbation of the people in general, and feel the inward teſtimony of a good conſcience, I ſhall think myſelf ſufficiently rewarded.

"My aims have been invariably directed towards the proſperity of my country, which I have long beheld under the direction and authority of men, whoſe thirſt of power has determined them to retain it by meaſures equally ſubverſive of the rights of the people, and contradictory to the eſtabliſhed conſtitutional laws of the land; in this unhappy ſituation I conſidered myſelf bound by the ſacred obligations of Chief Magiſtrate of the firſt city in this kingdom, and as a Repreſentative in Parliament, boldly to ſtand forth in the defence of my injured countrymen, and by every honeſt and legal method endeavour to avert the ruin which ſeems to threaten, and may too ſoon overtake them. If the exertion of my duty has ſubjected me to the revenge of our enemies, I have yet the ſecret ſatisfaction of having acted right; and I declare that on every ſimilar occaſion, I ſhall think myſelf bound to purſue the ſame line of conduct, whatever may be the event.

"Permit me, Gentlemen, to return you my ſincere thanks for this generous profeſſion of your eſteem, which I ſhall always think myſelf happy to deſerve; and I am perſuaded that whilſt I have integrity to diſcharge my duty, you will not want reſolution to encourage and protect me."

April 22. Yeſterday being the firſt Sunday in term, the Judges were *not* at St. Paul's as uſual, owing to the Lord Mayor's confinement in the Tower.

The cauſe of Mr Horne's former attachment to Mr. Wilkes, and of his late defection from the patriot, is at length diſcovered; They both proceeded from ſelfiſh conſiderations. Mr. Horne, it is ſaid, had long ſuffered many mortifications and reproaches for not being able to laugh; and hearing of the fame of Mr. Wilkes's jocularity he formed a connection with him with a view of being cured of this *Trophonian* infirmity. Falling lately into company with Mr. Moleſworth, who made the famous calculation of prizes for Meſſ. Richardſon and Goodluck, and who is no leſs an adept in anatomy than in arithmetic, he was informed by Mr. Moleſworth that his misfortune was entirely owing to the formation of his face; which, by ſome accident or other, had not one laughing muſcle in it. Upon this infallible information, deſpairing of a cure, Mr. Horne immediately quitted all intercourſe with Mr. Wilkes; and it is ſaid Mr. Wilkes is not at all diſpleaſed to get rid of a companion who, whatever other ſervices he might do him continually mortified his vanity by never laughing at his jokes.

It was given out by the enemies of Mr. Alderman Wilkes, that the buſineſs of his large Ward would always ſtand ſtill, for that he would never attend, and ſeldom come into the city. He has now been ſworn in above a year, has regularly done all the Ward buſineſs himſelf, attended every meeting of the Common Council, and every meeting, except one, of the Court of Aldermen. We may therefore expect the ſame attention to public buſineſs, if he is choſen ſheriff the enſuing year.

It is certain that on the night Mr. Wedderburn moved his committee of riots, he meant to include the buſineſs of it in that of the ſelect committee, but Mr. Alderman Townſend prevented him by ſaying "You know there are many Gentlemen who will not chuſe to attend the ſelect committee, but if you make the riots a ſeparate affair, you may depend on having aſſiſtance."

It is certain that the friends of liberty will nominate Frederick Bull, Eſq; along with Mr Alderman Wilkes, for the next ſheriff; and that Mr. Bull has declared his reſolution of ſerving, if he is choſen.

Friday at noon H. C. Bolton, and J. Walſh, Eſquires, Members of Parliament for the city of Worceſter, waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor at his apartments in the Tower, and preſented his Lordſhip and Mr. Alderman Oliver, with the freedoms of the ſaid city, of which the following are true copies:

City of Worceſter.

In the time of Edward Wellings, Eſq; Mayor, 15th of April, 1771.

The Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, was admitted a freeman of this city gratis.

William Bond, Eſq; Town Clerk.

City of Worceſter.

In the time of Edward Wellings, Eſq; Mayor, 15th of April, 1771.

The Worſhipful Richard Oliver, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London, was admitted a freeman of this city gratis.

William Bond, Eſq; Town Clerk.

After which the ſaid Gentleman preſented the Lord Mayor and Mr Oliver with an addreſs, of which the following is a copy:

To the Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the Worſhipful Richard Oliver, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the ſaid city.

"WE the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the city of Worceſter, in Council aſſembled, acknowledge, with the warmeſt gratitude, the firm and generous ſupport which you have given on a late occaſion to the laws of your country.

"We ſaw with indignation and aſtoniſhment, thoſe laws invaded under the ſpecious pretext of privilege, and bluſhed to think men of weight and influence could be found, who were daring enough to adviſe a meaſure, which, beſides the oppreſſion of individuals, has a tendency to ſubvert all law.

"As fellow ſubjects, to whom the laws of their country are equally dear and valuable, we moſt earneſtly entreat you to perſevere in this conduct, being perſuaded, as well from that ſpirit of reſentment which has conſtantly animated our countrymen, when their liberties are at ſtake, as from the influence of your example, that the laws will ſoon recover their proper vigour, and that no privilege can long ſcreen from puniſhment, men, who by controuling Magiſtrates in the legal exerciſe of their power, and under the ſolemn obligation of oaths, have maliciouſly endeavoured to weaken their force.

"The firmneſs and magnanimity with which you have reſiſted theſe attacks, cannot fail of endearing you to your country; and as a ſmall teſtimony of our regard, we beg to have the honour of inrolling you in the number of our citizens.

"Given under our common ſeal the 15th of April, 1771."

Richard Whitworth, Eſq; Member for Stafford, alſo preſented the following addreſs:

To the Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, and Richard Oliver, Eſq; Alderman.

The addreſs of the Burgeſſes of the independent borough and county town of Stafford.

Gentlemen,

"We beg leave to expreſs our deepeſt concern for your impriſonment in the Tower, as alſo to lament that at any time a conteſt ſhould happen between the people and their Repreſentatives, the former ſupporting the laws of the land, the latter the extent of their privilege.

"We behold with the utmoſt concern and dread, the fatal conſequence that muſt attend ſuch diſpute, the people, ever jealous of their laws, are not willing to ſee the dangerous exerciſe of an unlimited uncontroulable juriſdiction, which the Houſe of Commons claim as their privilege, ſubject to the enquiry and deciſion of no court whatever;—and where they aſſume to themſelves the ſole power of judge, jury, and accuſer; and where no evidence upon oath can be admitted to exculpate the criminal, in a trial where their privilege is ſuppoſed to be invaded, though he reſts his defence upon the laws of his country.

"We ſee with horror and indignation any power whatever formed on ſuch a baſis, but much more are our minds agitated, when we ſee that power claimed by thoſe very people from whom, as the fountain of freedom, we ſhould have expected a due obedience and appeal for redreſs to the ſtatutes which they have made, and the laws of their country.

"But though we lament the occaſion, we cannot help, at the ſame time, congratulating your Lordſhip, and the worthy Alderman, for having taken ſo noble a part in boldly ſtanding forth as the avowed ſupporters of the

laws of the land, and the liberties of the people, and defying the threats of power.

"We join your Lordship, and the worthy Alderman, in opinion, and whatever assistance a free people can give to so good a cause, you may assure yourselves it shall not be wanting on our parts; and we pray that God will enable you to persevere in the protection of our just and lawful rights, and there is no doubt that you will meet with the firm support (as we find you now do with the general approbation) of all those who wish well to the constitution; and that your lives may be prolonged as happy instruments through which our laws, rights, and liberties are to be preserved unmvaded, is the hearty and sincere wish of thousands, as well as of those who have signed this address."

To Richard Oliver, *Esq; Alderman, and one of the Representatives in Parliament of the city of* London.

The respectful address of the inhabitants of the Ward of Cheap.

SIR,

"At a time when such numbers of your respectable and opulent fellow citizens are emulous to give their public testimony of the grateful sentiments kindled in their breasts by your public spirited conduct, it would be ingratitude to our country, and a tacit dissuasion to the cause of liberty, and public virtue, not to concur in the support of it, by all the warmest suffrages we can tender you of our approbation and esteem. Most heartily sorry we are that your present suffering and confinement should spring from so pure a source as the avowed defence of our great palladium, the liberty of the press, and your firm and manly opposition to every act of administration, which has a tendency to conceal the voice of truth from a good King, and by inevitable consequence, fix the iron yoke upon the neck of his subjects—DETERMINED TO BE FREE.

While you, Sir, are confined within those walls, we consider you as offering a solemn sacrifice to promote the welfare of your fellow citizens.—We see you making a voluntary surrender of your own liberty, to establish that of your country upon a firmer, and more solid basis. —It is a noble struggle in which you are now engaged, and we doubt not, that as you have begun, you will persevere to sustain the glorious conflict, with a fortitude worthy of a Briton.

"We sympathize tenderly in your confinement, and wait with anxious impatience for your enlargement, which we flatter ourselves will be crowned at some future period, by other testimonies more convincing than these pledges of our gratitude."

April 17th, 1771. Signed,

JAMES PEARSON, Chairman.

To which he made this answer.

Gentlemen of the Ward of Cheap.

"Nothing can be more pleasing to me, than the approbation of my fellow citizens in the discharge of my duty. It ever was, and ever will be, the wish of my heart, to have that reward as the best I can receive next to the approbation of my own mind. I shall ever continue in the same sentiments with which I entered on the public trusts reposed in me as an Alderman of the city of London, and one of its Representatives in Parliament. If future exigencies at any time demand an exertion of my abilities, I will persevere to the end of my life; and should I even expire in the defence of the liberty of my country, the tears of my fellow citizens bestowed on my ashes, would be an ample reward."

Last night arrived at the Hotel, King-street, Saint James's, Watkin Lewis, Esq; with addresses from the county of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, to the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Oliver and Wilkes, containing expressions, we hear, of the highest esteem and approbation of their upright and faithful discharge of their duty as Magistrates

Charlestown, S. Carolina, *May* 2.

On Sunday last sailed for Bristol, the ship St. Helena, Capt. Arthur. This is the ship that has on board 154 hogsheads of South-Carolina tobacco, reckoned equal to the very best made in Maryland or Virginia.

The same day also sailed for London, the Beaufain, Capt. Daniel Curling, esteemed the richest ship that ever went from this port in time of peace. The passengers on board are, Sir Edmund Head, with his Lady, &c. and Mr. James Gadsden, of London, merchant. And the cargo consists of 437 casks, containing 166,598 lbs. of fine indico, 6 hogsheads, containing 592 lbs. of raw silk, 542 tierces of rice, 28 hogsheads and 8 bundles of deer skins, 2 bundles of elk-skins, 101 otter skins, 103 raw hides, 157 barrels of pitch, 3250 reeds, 5000 cow horns, 1000 pipe staves, 10 tuns of Brazilletto wood, &c. the whole valued at about 45,000l. sterling.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 20.

This day the Reverend and Honourable Mr. Commissary HORROCKS, and his Lady, left this city, in order to embark for England.

Qui nunquam potuit tacere vivus
Hoc tandem in tumulo tacet, jacetque.

O VOUS qui n'avez pas encore contracté cette funeste habitude, fermez l'oreille á ces traits satiriques aussi nuisibles á la societé qu'ils y sont communs. Considerez les sources impures * d'ou sort la médisance: Rappelez vous qu' indifferent aux ridicules d'un particulier, le grand homme ne s'occupe que de grandes choses; qu'un vieux méchant † lui parort aussi ridicule qu'un vieux charmant, que parmi les gens du monde, ceux qui sont faits pour le grand se dégoûtent bientôt de ce ton moqueur en horreur á toutes les nations. Abandonnez le donc aux hommes bornés: pour eux la medisance est un besoin. Ennemis nés des esprits superieurs, et jaloux d'une estime qu'on leur refuse, ils savent que, semblable á ces plantes viles qui ne germent et ne croissent que sur les ruines des palais, ils ne peuvent s'élever que sur les débris des grandes réputations; aussi ne s'occupent ils que du soin de les detruire.

* L'un medit, parcequ'il est ignorant et oisif.

† L'autre parcequ' ennuyé, bavard, plein d'humeur et choqué des moindres défauts, il est habituellement malheureux; c'est á son humeur plus qu' á son esprit qu'il doit ses bons mots, *facit indignatio versum.*

Ces hommes bornés sont en grand nombres. Autrefois l'on n'etoit envié que de ses egaux; á present, que chacun, aspire á la renommée, et l'on croit, c'est presque le publique en entier qu'on a pour envieux: ce n'est plus pour s'instruire, c'est pour critiquer qu'on lit. Ou parmi les ouvrages, il n'en est aucun qui puisse tenir contre cette disposition des Lecteres. La plus part d'entre eux, occupés á la recherche des défauts d'un ouvrage, sont comme ces animaux immondes qu'on rencontre quelquefois dans les Villes, et qui ne s'y promenent que pour en chercher les egouts. Ignoreroit on encore qu'il ne faut pas moins d'esprit pour appercevoir les beautés, que les défauts d'un ouvrage?

Toutes les injustices sont un effet nécessaire de la sottise. Quelle difference á cet égard entre la conduite de l'homme d'esprit et celle de l'homme ignorant. Le premier preside de tout. Il échappe souvent aux hommes mediocres des vertés dont le sage se saisit. L'homme d'esprit qui le sait, les écoute sans dégoût: Il n'apperçoit communement dans la conversation que ce qu'on y dit de bien, et l'homme mediocre que ce qu'on y dit de mal ou de ridicule.

By the Honourable WILLIAM NELSON, *Esq; President of the Council, and Commander in Chief of the colony and dominion of* Virginia:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued to the third *Thursday* in *October* next, and whereas it is judged expedient that the said Assembly should meet sooner; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council, to appoint *Thursday* the eleventh Day of the next Month for that Purpose, at which Time their Attendance is accordingly required at the capitol in *Williamsburg*.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, this 13*th Day of* June, *in the* 11*th Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord* 1771.

WILLIAM NELSON.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 14, 1771.

THIS day being appointed for a meeting of the associators, and twenty two members having accordingly met, which not being a sufficient number to proceed upon business, according to the terms of the association, by their unanimous desire, I do appoint *Monday* the 15th of *July* next for a general meeting, and request their attendance at the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*, on that day.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Moderator.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

On a question made,

ORDERED, THAT the Clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the Clerk of this House, in the first part of every meeting of the General Assembly, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* Gazette.

By the House of Burgesses.

G. WYTHE, Cl. H. B.

THIS serves to advertise *William Wills*, who married *Martha Alexander*, that he has a legacy of 40l current money left him in the will of *Sarah Alexander*, deceased, late of *Gloucester* county, which sum is in the hands of CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

THE legatees and others concerned in the estate of Col. *John Thruston*, deceased, are desired to meet at *Gloucester* town, on *Monday* the 2d of *September* next, in order to a settlement thereof; and the subscriber intreats that all persons indebted to himself by bond, or otherwise, will make immediate payment to Capt. *Cornelius Lexington*, of *King* & *Queen* county, who is properly authorized to give discharges for whatever sums he shall receive. He would also be glad to settle and adjust some old standing accounts, and to pay the balances due thereon to the persons under named, who were in the second *Virginia* regiment, and of Captain *Hancock Eustace*'s company, in the year 1758, and who, being dispersed when the said regiment was disbanded, never made any application for those balances: If they therefore, their heirs, or representatives, will apply, the money will still be paid by

CHARLES MYNN THRUSTON.

French Mason, James Russell, John Albin, James Ginnes, Daniel Bailey, Abraham Damron, Charles Dudley, Hopkins Hardin, John Humphreys, Nathaniel Phipps, John M'Cormack, Joseph Parker, John Tipper, William Cean.

N. B. Some of the balances are considerable.

JAMES PATTERSON,

WATCHMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is removed opposite the RALEIGH TAVERN, where he hopes to be honoured with the commands of his former customers, as he still continues to repair WATCHES and CLOCKS in the neatest and most workmanlike manner, and at the most reasonable rates.

N. B. MOURNING RINGS executed in the most fashionable and neatest manner, with jewellery and silver work, &c.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 12, 1771.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WHO understand the several branches of the business well, and whose conduct is sober, may have constant employment, and good usage, by applying to JAMES FULTON.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 8*th of* JULY *next*,

By JOSEPH KIDD,

UPHOLSTERER,

APPRAISER *and* AUCTIONEER,

AT HIS HOUSE,

Known by the name of Col. CUSTIS's,

SUNDRY HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, the property of a Gentleman left off housekeeping. Credit will be given till *December* court, for all sums above TWENTY SHILLINGS, the purchasers giving bond and approved security to

JOSEPH KIDD.

AT the same place Gentlemen may be accommodated with good lodgings, exactly suitable to those who make choice of retirement, after the fatigue of business. I have an excellent clover pasture adjoining my house, well secured. Gentlemen may depend on being charged at the most reasonable rate.

JUNE 21, 1771.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the subscriber in

RICHMOND,

ALL SORTS OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

And most things wanted in that way. Likewise *Anderson*'s and *Lockyer*'s pills, *Hill*'s balsam of honey, *Turlington*'s balsam of life, *Douglass*'s tincture for the teeth, which has the effect of cleaning and preserving the gums safely, saliop, zinc, argol, and a great many other articles. As the medicines from this shop have in general given satisfaction, and as it will be supplied twice in the year, it is hoped customers will be pleased still to continue, and every possible care shall be taken to deserve it.

A. B. STRACHAN.

JUNE 3, 1771.

IF any of the descendants of *John Hellier*, who came to *Virginia* many years ago, from *Bristol*, in *Great-Britain*, and settled on the freshes of *Rappahannock* river, will apply to me in *Fredericksburg*, they may be informed particularly of an enquiry made after them, perhaps much to their advantage. I have received information of a family of the name of *Hilliard*, who came from *Bristol*, and settled formerly in the neighbourhood of the late Colonel *Turner*, on *Rappahannock*. If any of that family are alive, perhaps they may be able to reconcile the difference in the name, from convincing circumstances, as there is so great a similitude in the sound.

ROGER DIXON.

ALL persons that are indebted to the estate of Capt. *William Breadnax*, late of *Brunswick* county, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to make them known, as regard may be had to the dignity of the debts.

JAMES WALKER, Administrator.

JUNE 13, 1771.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has an absolute bill of sale, with a delivery of the sloop *Bernard*, with all her rigging, tackle, and apparel, taken from Mr. *Adam Bennett*, of the county of *King & Queen*, to secure him from engagements, that he has entered into as security for the said *Bennett*, as well as to pay off an account that the said *Bennett* was owing him: He therefore takes this method of giving this public notice, to prevent any person taking a mortgage, or bill of sale, for the said sloop, and apparel, as he looks upon her to be his property, until the said engagements and accounts shall be fully paid and satisfied; and this they are to take notice of at their peril.

WILLIAM FRASER, jun.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 3, 1771.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Isaac Pierce*, lately deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is empowered to receive the same; and those that have any claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted. There is for sale, a large quantity of blocks (some wanting sheaves) hoops for masts, handspikes, &c. a large stock of *lignum vitæ*; and also a compleat set of block and pump maker's tools, which will be sold very reasonable for ready money. Any person inclinable to purchase all or any of the above mentioned articles, must apply immediately, as my stay here will be very short. FRANCIS ROBINS.

STOLEN from *Petersburg* the 23d of *May*, a black mare, 7 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, with a hanging mane and sprig tail, a star in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white, but no brand upon her. Whoever brings the said mare to *Edward Stabler* at *Petersburg*, or the subscriber on *Hatcher*'s *Run*, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, or FIVE POUNDS on conviction of the thief.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

TAKEN up in *New Kent*, a bay horse, about 14 hands high, with one hind foot white.

ROBERT PITT.

TREASURY OFFICE, *June* 5, 1771.

I WOULD gladly exchange Gold and Silver for any of the old or new Paper Money, especially such as is torn or defaced.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

RICHMOND town, *May* 23, 1771.

THE subscribers store at this place will be, from the first of *September* next, under the management of Mr. *Thomas Smith*, by whom customers will be supplied as formerly; and we hope for the continuance of their favours. CARTER & TRENT.

NOW in the gaol of *Alexandria*, in *Fairfax* county, taken up as a runaway, himself *Wills Jones*, but since has confessed his name is *Charles*, and belongs to *Brett Randolph*, Esq; and came away from *Cumberland* county, where *Bernard Markham* is overseer. He has a large scar on his left eye, and has been severely whipped; he has on an old white fustian jacket, an osnabrig shirt, black flushing breeches, brown yarn stockings, and old pair of shoes with brass buckles; he has a wallet, containing a pair of old blue cloth breeches, with white buttons, and when taken up, said he was going [illegible]

To be LET on charter for Glaſgow,

A SHIP of about 480 hogſheads, or one of about half that burthen, on reaſonable terms. For which apply to Mr. *Neil Campbell* at *Richmond*, or to the ſubſcriber at *Rocky Ridge*.

JAMES LYLE.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Fairfax*, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *John Pound*, ſon and heir of *Morris Pound*, deceaſed, late of the county aforeſaid, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in next month, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him by *William Savage*, and *Margaret* his wife, executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of *Charles Green*, deceaſed, and *Spence Grayſon*, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of *Benjamin Grayſon*, deceaſed. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 200l. ſterling. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this 20th day of *December*, in the 11th year of our reign.

P. WAGENER.

MAY 30, 1771.

ON *Friday* the 24th inſtant I took up a man who ſaid his name was *Stuffy Myre*, he had in his poſſeſſion two horſes and a man's ſaddle with a blue fringed houſing: One of the horſes was a large ſorrel, about 5 feet and an inch high, appears to be half blooded, paces a good travel, no brand perceivable, but ſeems to have been galled with harneſs on his breaſt, he is about 8 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, and both hind feet white: The other is a black horſe, about 5 feet high, branded on the off ſhoulder with ſomething reſembling a heart, paces faſt, about nine years old, has a few white hairs in his forehead; they were both ſhod before. As the man told me different ſtories, I had reaſon to believe he had ſtolen the horſes, and was therefore carrying him to be examined before a Juſtice of the Peace of this county, but on the way he broke from me and made his eſcape. The horſes, &c. are now at my houſe in *Pittſylvania* county, near the court-houſe. Whoever can prove their property to the ſaid horſes may have them of me, on paying charges.

JOSEPH MORTON.

TO be ſold, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *William Stith*, deceaſed, fifteen hundred acres of LAND, lying on *Herring Creek*, in *Charles City* county, adjoining the *Buckland* eſtate, and the *Berkley* tract. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or any part, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Dinwiddie*.

ROBERT WALKER.

SPOTSYLVANIA county, *June* 5, 1771.

COMMITTED to the gaol of this county, two ſervants, one a man, who firſt called himſelf *Alexander Simſon*, ſince which, *Alexander Smith*. He is an *Engliſhman*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair ſkin, dark hair, and grey eyes; has on a light cloth coloured jacket, an oznabrig ſhirt and breeches, a pair of old ſhoes and buckles. He ſays he was bred an apothecary, and that he belongs to *James Jordan* of *Maryland*, at other times, that he belongs to *Jeremiah Jordan* of ſaid province; ſince which, he ſays he is a free man, and came from *Philadelphia* for paſſing a bill in a fictitious name. The other a woman, of a fair complexion, has ſeveral cloaths, appears to be about the age of 20, ſays ſhe belongs to *John Orm*, of *George Town*, *Maryland*, and calls herſelf *Anne Bailey*. The owners are deſired to take them away, and pay charges to

B. JOHNSTON, gaoler.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Henrico* county, ſome time in *January* laſt, a likely Negro man ſlave named PETER, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a black fellow, has a bonny face, and dull heavy eyes, ſpeaks ſlow, eſpecially when charged with a miſdemeanour, has many ſcars about both his knees, occaſioned by burns, has large limbs, and his feet are uncommonly large, his cloaths were ſuch as planters Negroes uſually wear, though it is probable he may have ſtolen other cloaths, and changed his dreſs, and his name alſo; and I am under ſome apprehenſion that ſome evil diſpoſed perſon has forged him a paſs, or ſome writing whereby he may endeavour to paſs as a free man. Any perſon who will bring the ſaid ſlave to me, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and if taken out of the country TEN POUNDS.

WILLIAM JONES.

N. B. I purchaſed the ſaid ſlave (a boy) out of the *Burton* family of *Julius Burton*, who has ſince removed to *Halifax*, where he may endeavour to get. W. J.

To be SOLD *in* MIDDLESEX,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying on *Rappahannock*, within two miles of *Urbanna*, and convenient to church and mill. There are on the ſaid plantation, a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, quarter, &c. two large barns, upwards of a thouſand bearing apple trees, and a larger quantity of peach trees, cherries, plumbs, &c. Alſo a tract of land in the ſaid county, lying on *Dragon Swamp*, containing 100 acres, has on it a fine orchard, and a ſmall meadow, which, with little trouble, might be made a very valuable place. Likewiſe a lot in *Urbanna*, very well ſituated for a ſtore, or tradeſman. I have another tract in *Culpeper*, which I would ſell on 12 months credit.

SIMON LAUGHLIN.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Thomas Laughlin*, deceaſed, are deſired to pay off, in order to prevent ſuits; and thoſe who have any demands againſt him, or it, are deſired to bring them in.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 12, 1771.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 11th or 12th of laſt month, a dark bay horſe, 14 hands and a half high, his hind feet white up to the foot locks, part of his mane cut off, ſwitch tail, not branded, paces and canters, is low in fleſh, and had a ſcab on his right ſhoulder occaſioned by drawing. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

JAMES ANDERSON.

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, on *Ward's Fork*, a grey mare, much ſleabitten, a white face, her on eye glaſs, has a hanging mane and ſprig tail, paces ſlow, and branded on the near buttock F, ſhe is about 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

JOHN CARDWELL.

ESSEX, *May* 28, 1771.

STOLEN, about a fortnight ago, a likely bright bay horſe, about 14 hands and a half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on each ſide, and on the back bone, branded with the figure of 8 on the near buttock, both his hind feet are white, and he is 3 years old. Any perſon who will bring him to me, living near *Sale's* church, in this county, ſhall receive 3l. and 40s. more on conviction of the thief,

RICHARD NOELL.

LENT

SOME time ago, but to whom is forgot, 4 volumes of TOM JONES, the 4th volume of THE FOOL OF QUALITY, and the 1ſt of NINON DE L'ENCLOS. It will be eſteemed a favour if thoſe who have borrowed, will return them to this printing office.

IF one *James Ellis*, who lived on *James* river about a twelvemonth ago, will apply to the printer hereof, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

THIS is to acquaint all merchants and others, who are occupiers of corn mills, that JAMES APPLETON, ſen. has opened a yard in *Liverpool*, where he has a large choice picked parcel of *French* burr ſtones, which he will ſell as cheap as can be had in any part of *England*, either ready made up, of any ſize, or in the burr; and he flatters himſelf thoſe of the trade, to whom he is known, will allow he is very capable of judging what kind of burr is moſt ſuitable to preſerve the condition and colour of flour, and, at the ſame time, of grinding very expeditiouſly, he having been above 30 years in this branch of buſineſs, and near 40 in the millering, and great part of the time in the ſouth of *England*. He is the only importer of this article into *Liverpool* from *France*, where he generally goes himſelf, or ſends an experienced man, to pick them from the quarry. Alſo, he has juſt imported a quantity of *Cologne* ſtones, ſuch as are generally uſed in *North America* for grinding wheat, of the beſt and moſt even quality, which he will likewiſe ſell reaſonable.

N. B. The Gentlemen who have occaſion to give orders to their correſpondents for ſtones, are deſired to conſult their millwrights, particularly whether for water or wind mills, and which way they are to run, either with the ſun, or againſt it, and any other articles that may be wanted in the mill way, to prevent uſeleſs expences, and diſappointments.

For SALE, at the old ſtore near Cabin Point *in* Surry,

A PARCEL of *European* GOODS, to the amount of about 300l. ſterling, conſiſting of *Iriſh* linens, *German* oznabrigs, mens and womens ſhoes and pumps, felt hats, mens brown thread hoſe, ſtationary, wool, tow, and cotton cards, ſeveral pieces of duroy and their trimings, ſeveral caſks of nails from 6d. to 20d. plantation and carpenters tools, gunpowder and ſhot, with a variety of other articles, that make a pretty aſſortment. Theſe goods are all from *London*, and great part of them juſt imported in the *Randolph*, Capt. *Walker*. Fifty pounds ready money will be required of the purchaſer, who will have credit for the remainder till the 1ſt day of *April*, 1772, on giving bond and good ſecurity. An inventory of ſaid goods may be ſeen at any time, and further particulars known by applying to

May 30, 1771. THOMAS FENNER.

SUSSEX county, *May* 30, 1771.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed of *Robert Tunſtal*, a ſerjeant in Capt. *Robert Stobo's* company, in the *Virginia* regiment, the ſaid *Tunſtal's* right in the land given by government to the ſaid regiment, takes this method to acquaint the public, that the ſaid *Tunſtal* may not diſpoſe of it to any other perſon.

JOHN CREAGH.

TAKEN up in *Northumberland* a large bay horſe, about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, trots and gallops well, and no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. WILLIAM GARNER.

MAY 25, 1771.

I HAVE for ſale ten LOTS or half acres of LAND, in the city of *Williamſburg*, near Dr. *James Carter's*, being the lots whereon the late Col. *Holloway* lived. There is a dwelling houſe thereon in good repair, with a kitchen under it, and two large brick vaults. I would alſo ſell the brick WINDMILL I lately purchaſed of Major *Taliaferro*, which very late experience has proved may be made, with little alteration, exceedingly convenient and profitable. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer of the above may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Tazewell* in *Williamſburg*, or the ſubſcriber in *Middleſex* county.

tf HUGH WALKER.

CUMBERLAND county, *May* 1, 1771.

RUN away about the middle of *February* laſt, a Negro man named BILLY, and a Negro woman named LUCY; they were drawn in Col. *Bernard Moore's* lottery, by Capt. *John Smith* of *King and Queen* county; they were outlawed at *Albemarle* laſt court day; they are ſuppoſed to be lurking about Col. *Moore's* in *King William*, or about Mr. *John Walker's* in *Albemarle*, by whole Negroes they were violently taken away from my overſeer. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Negroes to me, or ſecure them ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

JOSEPH CALLAND.

AS twelve months are nearly expired ſince the ſtore kept at *Todd's*, on account of Meſſ. *M'Call* and *Elliot*, of *Glaſgow*, by the ſubſcriber, has been diſcontinued, it is expected that ſuch perſons as are indebted there will be ready, upon application, to diſcharge their reſpective balances; and it may be depended upon that ſuch as do not will be ſued, as the indulgence already given the cuſtomers has been ſuch that no further can be allowed, or reaſonably expected.

I have about fourteen hundred pounds ſterling worth of GOODS, which I would ſell cheap.

tf ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

Annapolis, Maryland, March 27, 1771.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man named *Richard Crouch*, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, and much pitted with the ſmall pox, is ſomething low in his ſpeech; had on and took with him, a brown ſuit of cloaths, a light coloured frize coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, 2 pair of black worſted ones, 5 or 6 pair of cotton ſtockings, 4 pair of ſhoes, with other things unknown. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive TWO PISTOLES, and all reaſonable charges paid by

ANNE MIDDLETON.

N. B. I ſuppoſe he is gone towards *North Carolina*, as he is convicted for life.

General Poſt Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's POST MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a 5th PACKET BOAT to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt Office in *New-York*, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1ſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Loudoun* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Thomas Patterſon*, brother and heir of *John Patterſon*, late of *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid county, merchant, deceaſed, to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid county court, at the court-houſe thereof, on the 2d *Monday* in *December* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and *Fleming Patterſon*, of *Leeſburg*, merchant, by *Henry M'Cabe* of *Alexandria*, merchant, *William Craufurd*, jun. and company, merchants, *William Craufurd*, *Thomas Dunmore*, and company, of *Great-Britain*, merchants. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Charles Binns*, clerk of our ſaid court, the 15th day of *November*, in the 11th year of our reign, 1770.

6 m CHARLES BINNS.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Wincheſter*: The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues till the laſt of *June* 1771, at his houſe which ſtands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy ſituation, with a very agreeable proſpect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty five ſhillings *per* week for board. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may ſafely return to their homes in 21 days. Thoſe that chooſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that neceſſary care may be taken to prevent their being diſappointed. NEGROES will be inſured at five *per cent* The ſubſcriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thouſand*, and has loſt but *ſeventeen*, and they died more from obſtinacy and a too great indulgence, than from the ſmallpox. HENRY STEVENSON.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3s. the Firſt Week, and 2s. each Time after: and long ones in Proportion.